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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES 1

October 8-November 4, 1933

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the Public Health Reports, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis dropped from 1,271 for the preceding 4-week period to 602 for the 4 weeks ended November 4. Each geographic area showed a decline. Compared with recent years the current incidence was about 35 percent above that of the normal years of 1932 and 1929, but it was only about 35 percent of the incidence in the epidemic years of 1930 and 1931.

A comparison of geographic areas shows that the disease was still quite prevalent in some of the New England States. In Vermont, 20 cases were reported for the current period as against 1 case last year; in New York 118 cases as against 24 last year. The number of cases reported from New York, where the disease has been most prevalent, was, however, less than half the number reported for the preceding 4-week period. In the East North Central group, Ohio reported 76 cases as against 8 last year; in the West North Central group, Minnesota reported 55 as against 14; and in the South Atlantic group, West Virginia reported 13 as against 2 for the same period last year. The situation in the South Central and far western areas was about normal for this season of the year.

Influenza.—During the current 4-week period the influenza incidence increased about 50 percent. For the entire reporting area the number of cases totaled 3,121. The incidence still remained considerably below the level of last year (4,651 cases), but it was higher than that for the corresponding period in either of the years 1931 or 1930. While the usual seasonal increase was apparent in all sections of the country, only the New England, Middle Atlantic, and

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U.S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; pollomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 45; meales, 47; diphtheria, 45; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 36 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly telegraphic reports from the State health officers.

South Central areas reported an excess over last year. In the Northeastern sections only a 10 percent increase was reported, while in the South Central areas a 50 percent increase was noted. In the Mountain and Pacific regions 283 cases were reported for this period, as

against 1,827 last year.

Scarlet fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever increased from 8,107 for the preceding 4 weeks to 15,456 for the current period. Each geographic area reported practically the same rate of increase. The number of cases reported was the highest for this period in recent years; and this was true of each geographic area except the New England and Middle Atlantic. In those areas the incidence was considerably below that for the same period last year; it was approximately the same as in 1931, but about 35 percent higher than in 1930 and 1929. The South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas reported the greatest increase over the corresponding period last year.

Diphtheria.—There were 8,302 cases of diphtheria reported for the current period, an increase of approximately 3,500 over the preceding 4 weeks. The rate of increase was a little higher than for the corresponding period in recent years. For the first time during the current year the incidence rose above that for a corresponding period last year. The numbers of cases for this period in 1932, 1931, and 1930 were 7,684, 9,816, and 6,461, respectively. The disease was most prevalent in the South Atlantic and South Central areas. In the South Atlantic States the number of cases (2,316) was the highest for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. The New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and the Mountain and Pacific regions reported the lowest incidence in recent years.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles reported for the current period was 4,005. In relation to the same period last year the incidence was considerably lower in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central and higher in the South Atlantic, South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas. In fact, the incidence in each of the former areas was the lowest in the 5 years for which data are available, while in the latter groups it was highest in the 5 years. For the country as a whole the incidence was only about 88 percent of that reported last year. For this period in 1931 and 1930 the numbers of

cases were 4,244 and 3,930, respectively.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The incidence of this disease continued very favorable during the current period. The total number of cases reported was 125, as compared with 146, 225, and 319 for the corresponding period in 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. The South Atlantic States again reported the highest incidence (22 cases) for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central areas reported sig-

nificant decreases from last year's figure, while other areas closely

approximated last year's incidence.

Typhoid fever.—The incidence of typhoid fever continued to decline in all sections of the country. However, a rather slow decline in some sections, particularly the East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific, areas, seemed mostly responsible for a higher incidence for the country as a whole than was reported for this period last year. The number of cases for the 4 weeks ended November 4, was 2,326, as compared with 2,117, 3,015, and 3,140 for the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively.

Smallpox.—Smallpox reached its lowest level several weeks earlier during the current year than it has in recent years, and since that time (the middle of September) the incidence has risen gradually and has been slightly higher than it was last year. For the 4 weeks ended November 4 the number of cases was 211, as against 182 last year. The number of cases reported for each of these years is still very low as compared with the same period in 1931, 1930, and 1929, when the numbers of cases were 600, 821, and 1,429, respectively.

For the current period the South Atlantic States reported 23 cases (20 of which occurred in West Virginia) as against 2 last year, and the Pacific area reported 44 as against 26. Illinois reported 40 cases as against 8 last year; but the total number of cases reported from the East North Central area, including Illinois, was only 52 as against 65 last year. Other areas closely approximated last year's incidence.

Mortality, all causes.—Deaths from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended November 4 averaged 10.6 per thousand inhabitants (annual basis) as compared with 10.3 and 10.6 in 1932 and 1931, respectively. For a large part of 1933 the death rate has been lower than in the corresponding periods of any preceding year, but is now remaining at about the level of 1932 and 1931.

PERMANENT IDENTIFYING MARKS ON CONTAINERS OF POISONOUS FUMIGANTS

Recently there occurred two incidents at quarantine stations of the Public Health Service which suggest the advisability of marking containers of poisonous products with permanent identifying or warning marks in lieu of the rather common practice of depending entirely on printed paper labels pasted on the containers of such products.

At the San Pedro (Calif.) quarantine station, a fumigator was ascending a boarding gangway with both arms full of 2½-pound containers of hydrocyanic acid gas to be used in the fumigation of the ship. The gangway broke, precipitating the employee and the

several containers into the water, and it was impossible to recover all the containers. The second incident occurred during the tropical storm that visited the mid-Atlantic seaboard the latter part of last summer, in which the fumigant storage house at the Baltimore quarantine station was practically washed away, and many tins containing hydrocyanic fumigant material were washed overboard, some of which could not be recovered. These containers were hermetically sealed tins containing the deadly gas of hydrocyanic acid and were identified by paper labels pasted thereon. It was to be expected that these paper labels would wash off and the tins thereupon would become unidentified and particularly dangerous. In both instances the medical officers of the Public Health Service in charge of the stations gave as much publicity as possible, through the cooperation of the local press, to the dangerous character of the lost containers.

One prominent manufacturer of fumigant products has already taken the progressive step of stamping into the tops and bottoms of the tin containers of such products the words "Poison gas" and the symbolic skull and cross bones in addition to using the usual paper label. This procedure is recommended for all poisonous or dangerous products, and its general adoption should lessen the danger in the event that such products become lost or misplaced and fall into the hands of innocent persons who would otherwise be unaware and unwarned of the dangerous nature of the contents should the paper labels become detached.

MORTALITY OF COAL MINERS

As part of a study of the effect upon health of exposure to the dusts generated in the extraction of coal, mortality data for both the anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners in this country and in England and Wales have been analyzed, and the results are presented in a

publication recently issued by the Public Health Service.1

For hard-coal miners, transcripts were obtained of the death records of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the period 1915-23, and of smaller cities and towns nearby for different periods between 1906 and 1925. The record for soft-coal miners is presented through the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Mines, which obtained transcripts of all the deaths occurring among adult males in the coal-producing counties of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Wyoming for the period 1919-23. No figures were available as to the total number of miners among whom the deaths occurred, and so mortality rates could not be computed; but the percentage of deaths from certain

¹ Public Health Bulletin No. 210.

causes within given age limits (proportionate mortality) for the decedent miners was compared with the corresponding percentage for other adult male decedents in the same counties. On account of the large number of deaths from mine accidents, all percentages were based on disease mortality. For the coal miners of England and Wales, standardized death rates were available.

Both anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners in this country experienced an abnormally large proportion of deaths from infleunza and pneumonia during influenza epidemics and also in interepidemic periods. The mortality data indicated, although not conclusively, that hard-coal mining involved special risk of death from tuberculosis of the lungs. There was no doubt about an excessive mortality from respiratory diseases as a whole among both anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners. This excess, however, was greater in hard-than in soft-coal mining. The ratio of miners' proportionate mortality from respiratory diseases to that of other adult males in the general population was higher for anthracite than for bituminous miners at every age.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Measure of damages for permanent injury to land caused by municipal septic tank.—(Texas Court of Civil Appeals; Town of Merkel v. Patterson et al., 56 S.W. (2d) 941; decided Jan. 6, 1933.) An action was brought against a town to recover damages for permanent injury to plaintiffs' land by reason of the location and operation by the town of a septic tank in the vicinity of such land. A jury awarded damages in a specified amount and the town appealed.

One of the matters assigned as error by the town on appeal was an instruction given by the trial court, over objection by the town, regarding the damages, if any, recoverable by the plaintiffs. The instruction involved was as follows:

In considering the amount of damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiffs, you will exclude from your consideration the mere fact that the sewer-disposal plant is established near the plaintiffs' land and will consider only the damages, if any, to plaintiffs' land necessarily caused by the operation of defendant's sewer-disposal plant and which defendant cannot avoid by using due diligence in the operation of said plant.

In its exceptions to the court's charge, the town had urged that the charge "does not limit the time of the plaintiffs' damages to any particular date or dates, giving no measure of damages whatever to guide a jury in finding the damages, if any, that plaintiff has sustained." The court of civil appeals stated that there was some conflict of decision as to the proper measure of damages for permanent injury to land but that the law was well established in Texas that

the rule of measurement was the difference in the value of the land immediately before and immediately after the injury. In sustaining the assignment of error, the appellate court said:

The issue as submitted is subject to practically the same criticism as that pointed out in the case last above cited, wherein it is stated: "It may be conceded that these issues on the measure of damages were incorrect in the form submitted in that the jury was authorized thereunder to consider the value of the land at any time prior to the injury and at any time subsequent thereto when it should have been instructed to confine its consideration as to market value to the time immediately preceding and immediately subsequent to the injury."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1933

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

and standing resp. Assorts to a direct the stand	Week ended Nov. 4, 1933	Corresponding week 1932
Data from 85 large cities of the United States: Total deaths. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births (81 cities) Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 44 weeks of year Data from industrial insurance companies: Policies in force. Number of death claims Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate. Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 44 weeks of year, annual rate.	7, 905 11. 1 579 50 10. 8 67, 497, 374 12, 320 9. 5 9. 8	7, 184 10. 3 527 44 11. 0 70, 018, 127 11, 733 8. 8 9. 5

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PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932

	Diph	theria	Infl	ienza	Me	asles		rococcus ngitis
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nev. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov 12, 1932
New England States:	D.P.G.	3137		1		7 17 1	375	67.
Maine	3				1		0	188
New Hampshire	1				1	1	0	
Vermont	3	4			28		0	
Massachusetts	19	33		3	97	44	1	300
Rhode Island	5	5			3	1	0	Pr.
Connecticut	5	8	2		3	10	. 2	ACC N
Middle Atlantic States:							NO ATION	100
New York	43	57	1 27	1 15	251	239	3	11.210
New Jersey 9	36	16	11	6	18	91	0	MARCH?
Pennsylvania	61	121	**		128	171	2	10 11 11
East North Central States:	01					***	100	mint
Ohio.	120	119	93	93	80	114	1	1760
Indiana	101	88	57	58	9	9	i	
Illinois	49	108	20	21	18	48	8	55000
Michigan	16	12	1	17	25	149	2	
Wisconsin	13	0	18	28	38	136	0	
Wisconsin	10	100	10	- 27	- 30	100		149/2
Minnesota	8	14	1	130	- 16	64	0	Tour Land
	23	19	1000		1	2	2	57
	85	93	8		23	18	2	135.45
Missouri I	10	90			31	157	0	1000
Couth Dakota	8	1			64	401	0	Service Control
South Dakota	7	33		******	2	1	0	377
Nebraska	45	26	*******	2	12	i		130 D
Kansas	40	20	*******		14			
	1	2	27 51 73		2	1000	0	2374
Delaware	31	16	8	3	i	3	0	120
Maryland 1 3 District of Columbia	14	8	1	2	7		0	100
	92	57	250		43	43	ŏ	1926
Virginia	98	30	63	8	28	33	2	
West Virginia North Carolina	114	67	12	6	38	58	ő	The second
	24	34	837	415	74	28	0	300
South Carolina	47	82	901	410	105	-	2	
Georgia 8		16	******	1	100	2	ő	
Florida.	7	10			*******			WELL !
Cast South Central States:	140	-	**	14				
Kentucky	143	36 59	19	89	131	other in	0	7 15
Tennessee	78		29		101		0	
Alabama 3	53	70	29	28			A A	1-10-3
Mississippi *	36	83		******			0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932—Continued

BRASE	Diph	theria	Influ	ienza	Me	asles	Menin meni	gococcus ngitis
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1983	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
West South Central States:				13719				1
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma ⁴	31 27 58 244	18 29 96 249	29 11 15 133	27 16 22 106	55 2 103 13	1 8 1 6	0 0	0
Mountain States: Montana	3		3	6	1	85	0	0
Idaho					6		0	0
New Mexico Arizona	4 3 12	25 3	5 15	38 156 26	15 7 94	2	0 1 0 0	10
Utah 1. Pacific States: Washington. Oregon.	2 2	6 2	1 8	3 64	34 29 139	10 58 40	0 0	0
California	1,828	111	999	1,708	1,757	1,646	28	51
Total								
Anger 1955 Samuel College		yelitis	-	t fever		llpox		d fever
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932						
New England States:	7			14		15		10
Maine	1	1	7	13	0	0	0	- 0
New Hampshire	0 0 2	0	25 11	4	ő	0	0	Č
Massachusetts	2	2	107	215	0	0	0	4
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island	0	0	12 55	20 50	0	0 0 0	0 0 0 3	1
Connecticut	1		150		CASP		1 2500	
New York	13	4	323	357	0	0	19	8
New York New Jersey	3	2	86	107	0	0	33	24
Pennsylvania. East North Central States:	7	9	377	433	0		90	
Ohio	9	3	528	543	0	39	17	19
Indiana	1	0	142	152	0 7 0 0 27	0	5	10
Illinois	1	6	69	341	0	0 2 0 1	16	14
Michigan	1	i	267 83	207 71	97	1	7	1
Wisconsin			00	"			011-516	KI, C.S.
Minnesota	4	1	39	61	7	0	4	1
Town 1	3	1 1	39 80 121	36	0	4	1 3	
Missouri 2	i	1	26	133	0	0	1	
North Dakota	3	0 0 2	9	4	1	0	9	- 1
Nebraska	0	2	35	32	7 0 4 0 1	0 4 0 0 0 1 3	0	1
Kansas	1	1	149	93	0	3	6	7-21
South Atlantic States:	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	2
Delaware Maryland 13	0 3	0	107	61	0 0 1 3 0	0 0 1 0 0	12	11 0 13 10
District of Columbia	0	1	10	18	0	0	17	
Virginia	1	0	130	91 73	1	1	36	10
West Virginia North Carolina 3	1 2	0	188 178	73	ő	0	6	3
Cough Concline	2	i	16	13	O	Ö	6	18
Georgia 3	0	0	15	23	0	0	21	10
	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	
Rast South Central States:			134	63	ó	1	99	
	1	1	157	63	0 2 1 6		23	8
Kentucky		î	50	48	1	6	8	
Tennessee	0			84		2	7	
Tennessee	0	0	33	31				
Tennessee Alabama Mississippi West South Central States:	0	0	2430	10000		100	L. minor	1000
Tennessee	0	0	2430	13		100	2	1000
Tennessee		0	49 17 87	10000	2 1 1	5 0 1	L. minor	9 6 8

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932—Continued

	Polion	nyelitis	Scarle	t fever	Sma	llpox	Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
Mountain States: Montana Idaho. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Arizona. Utah ¹ Pacific States:	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 7 5 28 15 17 10	15 5 11 28 7 6 5	0 7 0 11 0 0	0 7 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 7 7 9 0	7 4 0 2 3 8 1 0
Washington Oregon California	4 0 5	1 0 6	25 51 187	39 25 130	5 2 5	4 2 0	3 10 7	1
Total	79	52	4, 087	3,896	105	81	418	285

New York City only.
 Week ended earlier than Saturday.
 Typhus fever, week ended Nov. 11, 1933, 45 cases, as follows: Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 14; Alabama, 22; Texas, 5.
 Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Înflu- enza	Ma- laria	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- myelitis	Scarlet fever	Small- por	Ty- phoid fever
October 1933 Massachusetts Missouri New Jersey North Dakota Texas Wyoming	2 3 3 1 7	108 414 79 35 701 2	11 41 5 845	4 15 1	250 14 50 8 13 4	45	23 6 39 13 2 3	513 442 329 42 210 34	0 6 0 0 19 1	20 43 29 6 194

Anthrax: October 1933	October 1933—Continued	October 1933—Continued
Massachusetts		Tetanus: Cases
New Jersey	Massachusetts 4	Massachusetts
		Missouri
Texas		Trachoma:
Chicken pox:	New Jersey 7	Massachusetts
	North Dakota 3	
	17 Texas 11	New Jersey 1
	54 Mumps:	_ Texas 9
	Massachusetts 163	Trichinosis:
	6 Missouri 15	Massachusetts 7
Wyoming	New Jersey 60	Tularaemia:
Dengue:	North Dakota 1	Missouri 1
Texas	1 Texas	Texas 1
Dysentery:	Wyoming 4	Typhus fever:
Massachusetts	2 Ophthalmia neonatorum:	Texas 24
Missouri	8 Massachusetts	Undulant fever:
	New Jersey 1	Texas 1
German measles:	Texas 2	Vincent's angina:
	2 Paratyphoid fever:	Wyoming 1
		Whooping cough:
	Rabies in animals:	Massachusetts 671
Hookworm disease:		
Wyoming	1 Missouri 8	
Impetigo contagiosa:	New Jersey 9	
Wyoming	1 Septic sore throat:	
Lead poisoning:	Massachusetts 5	Texas 168
Massachusetts	1 Missouri 15	Wyoming 7
New Jersey	3 Wyoming 8	The state of the s

¹ Case occurred in September.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Nov. 4, 1933

	Diph-	Inf	luenza	Mea-	Pneu-	Scar- let	Small-	Tuber-	Ty- phoid	Whoop-	Deaths
State and city	theria cases	Cases	Deaths	sles	monia deaths	fever cases	cases	culosis deaths	fever cases	cases	causes
Maine:				Fa						OF THE	Vale o
Portland New Hampshire:	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	3	17
Concord	0		0	0	0	0	0	1 1	0	0	1
Manchester Nashua	0	*****	0	0	1 0	11	0	1 0	0	0	1
Vermont:	6.50									-	653
Barre Burlington	0	******	0	1 0	1 0	0	0	0	0	1 8	
Massachusetts: Boston	1159		0			26	0	13	0	50	200
Fall River	3 4		0	47	27	1	0	0	0	9	31
Springfield Worcester	0 1		0	1	2 2	1	0	1	0	16	31
Rhode Island:	1	2	0	36	2	8	0	1	0	20	
Pawtucket	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Providence Connecticut:	0		0	0	. 6	4		1	Could.	15	56
Bridgeport	0		0	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	25
New Haven	0	1	0	0	4	3 7 0	0	0	0	0	2! 34 40
New York:						-		9			-
Buffalo New York	17	29	0	21 13	108	12 77	0	97	0	124	1, 442
Rochester	3 0		0	0	8	5	0	1	8	8	56
New Jersey:	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	42	37
Camden	2		0	0	0	9	0	3	0	1	36
Newark Trenton	1 0	6	0	0	7 2	17	0	6	0	20 2	93
Pennsylvania:		*****			1	-	1			A TOTAL	
Philadelphia Pittsburgh	7	6	2	33	29 12	53 25	0	25	0	37 33	483 161
Reading	8		Ô	i	4	1	0	8	ő	. 0	25
Ohio:	H 12.	100			1333	1	100	100	1		- 48
Cincinnati	13	45	1	3	7	27	0	8	0	51	127 160
Columbus	4 2	4	4 0	2	5 5	56 26	0	3	1	5	100
ToledoIndiana:	2		0	0	6	22	0	4	0	0	61
Fort Wayne	7		1	0	1	7	0	2	0	0	23
Indianapolis South Bend	7 3 0		0	0	11	21	0	2 4 0 1	0	13	18
Terre Haute	0		0	4	11 2 1	4	0	1	0	ő	15
Illinois: Chicago					40	128	0	35		68	662
Springfield Michigan:	2 0	8	4	5 0	0	8	0	0	3 0	0	16
Michigan:	11	1	0	7	14	55	0	14	2	99	245
DetroitFlint	3		0	7 2 0	2 3	19	0	0	0	8	33
Grand Rapids Wisconsin:	3		0	0	3	5	0	1	1	0	40
Kenosha Madison	0		0	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	3
Madison Milwaukee	0	1		2 2	9	15	0	8	0	24 69	3 13 94 13
Racine	0		0	0	0	4	0	2	0	8	13
Superior	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	12
Minnesota:					1	0.73					200
Duluth Minneapolis	3 0		3 1	0	5 7	5	0	0	0	12	18
St. Paul.	0	1	i	0	7	14	0	0	0	12	71
Iowa: Des Moines	0			0		22	0		1	0	29
Sioux City	0 1			0		7 1	0		0	0 .	
Waterloo Missouri:	1			0		1	- 104		0	2	
Kansas City	2	1	0	0	10	31	0	3 0	0	1	74 16
St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	12	1	0	0	8	19	0	5	1 3	13	221
North Dakota:	4457.79				33000	300	1	0 000	N 2540	C. Drawell	
Grand Forks	1		0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 0

City reports for week ended Nov. 4, 1933-Continued

State and city	Diph- theria	Inti	uenza	Mea- sles	Pneu- monia	Scar- let	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid	Whooping	Deaths
State and day	Cases	Cases	Deaths	cases	deaths	fever cases	Cases	deaths	fever cases	cough	causes
South Dakota:											1
Aberdeen Sioux Falls	0		0	51	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	
Nebraska:			1	100	7 170				134	- 402	
Omaha	2		0	0	7	12	3	1	0	. 3	
Kansas: Topeka	0		0	0	0	7	0	0	0		THE.
Wichita	ő		ő	0	0	6	ő	ĭ	ő	1	1
Delaware: Wilmington	0		0	0	8	1	0	1	1	2	2
Maryland:										1	11000
Baltimore	5		0	4	14	29	0,	17	2 0	71	20
Cumberland Frederick	1 0		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1 0	1
District of Columbia:		******			0				U		7
Washington	10		0	5	17	8	0	16	6	14	18
Virginia:								1			
Lynchburg	9		0	0	0 5 0	. 3	0	0 0	0	0	- 1
Richmond Roanoke	2		0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	10
West Virginia:					"	200					
Charleston	12 7 0		0	0	0	7	0	0	1 0	0	1
Huntington	7		0	1 0	0 3	13	0	0	0	0	
Wheeling	0	*****	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	1	I
Raleigh	0		0	3	2	10	0	0	0	0	11
Wilmington	0		0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	8		0	15	2	13	1	0	0	1	1
South Carolina:		11		0		0			0		~
Charleston	1 0	15	0	0	0 5	0	0	1	0	1 0	2
Greenville	Ö		0	1	0	i	0	ô	1	2	17.1-1
Peorgia:	100			100						30	100
Atlanta Brunswick	9	9	3 0	1	6	8	0	7 0 2	0	0	8
Savannah	3	8	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2
Florida: Miami Tampa	2 0		0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	15
1 ampa		*****			-						
Kentucky:		159	1	G 4		- 10	1.39	150			-
Ashland	4		0	0	0	3 2	0	0	0	0	
Lexington Louisville	24	2	0	0	0	16	0	0 2	1 0	0	14
Tennessee:	-					10			. 0		77.75
Memphis Nashville	7 7		1	0	13	18	0	6 2	2 0	1 0	100
Alabama:					1						
Birmingham	10	1.	2	0	8	16	0	5	3	0	57
Mobile Montgomery	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	2
Arkansas:		150	1								
Fort Smith	1			0		- 1	0		0	0	******
Little Rock	0		0	0	0	2	0	. 4	0	0	
Louisiana:	19	4	2				0	10		0	14
New Orleans Shreveport	8		ő	0	9	9 5	0	10	4	0	36
Texas:						-		-			
Dallas	38		0	0	3	9	2 0	1	0	0	61
Fort Worth	10		0	0	1 0	9 2 3 1	- 0	1	0	0	10
Galveston	15		0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	12
San Antonio	1		1 0	0	1	3	1 0	3	2	0	47
			1				-	- 1		- 1	-
Montana: .		17.41					1000		1110		
Billings	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Great Falls Helena	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missoula	0		o	ĭ	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Colorado:											
Denver	3	27	1	0	9	16	2	8	0	24	87
Pueblo	1		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	13
Albuquerque Utah:	0		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	12
TRACE.	100			40	14 1		3				21
Salt Lake City	0		0	43	1	4	0	1	0	4	-

City reports for week ended Nov. 4, 1933-Continued

	Diph		fluenza	Mea-	Pneu-	Scar-		Tuber		Whoop-	Deaths
State and city	theris		Deaths	sles cases	monia deaths	fever cases	pox	culosis deaths	famor	cases	all causes
Washington:								-			
Seattle	0			1		8	0		0	29	
Spokane				18	2 2	1	0		0	0 7	3
Tacoma	0		. 0	0	2	1	0	2	0		. 0
Oregon: Portland	0		0	2	6	19	0	0	0	5	6
Salem	0		0	ő	0	19	0	0	0	0	
California:	0	0			U	0	0				100
Los Angeles	17	17	1	7	6	63	6	18	2	44	27
Sacramento	1		0	3	2	6	0	3	0	1	2
San Francisco	6		0	i	8	12	0	11	1	24	166
	I.	dening	ocoecus	Della					Menins	rococcus	Polio-
State and city		meni		Polio- mye- litis	1	State a	nd city		meni	ngitis	mye- litis
		Cases	Deaths	CRSES					Cases	Deaths	cases
Vermont: Burlington		. 0	0	1	I N	onsin:	kee		. 0	0	
Massachusetts:					8	uperior			0	0	0.00
Boston		1	1	1	Min	esota:				170	
Fall River		0	0	1	, A	dinnea;	polis		0	0	4
Connecticut: Bridgeport		0	0	1	Iowa	iony C	ity		1	0	
New Haven		1	0	0	North	h Dako	to.		-		
New York:		- 1			F	argo			0	0	1
New York		1	2	6	Mary	land:				100	1000
Panneylvania:			1	10.0	É	altimo	re		0	0	1
Philadelphia		0	1	0	Distr	ict of C	olumbi	a:	40, 120		
Pittsburgh		0	0	1	V	Vashing	ton		- 3	2	0
Ohio:				- 103	Georg	ria-	27777		11	1 333	
Cincinnati		0	0	1	A	tlanta.			2	2	0
Cleveland		0	1	2	Calife	rnia:			1,7	1000	
Indiana:					8	an Frai	ncisco		1	0	1
Indianapolis		1	0	0					9.0		
Ilinois:		-	1							1	

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: Trenton, N.J., 2; Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Cleveland, 2; Springfield, Ill., 1; Grand Rapids, Mich., 1; St. Louis, 9; Washington, 1; Fort Worth, Tex., 1; Salt Lake City, 1. Pellagra.—Cases: Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; Birmingham, 1; Montgomery, Ala., 1; San Francisco, 1. Typhus feter.—Cases: Birmingham, 1; Mobile, 3; Montgomery, 3

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended October 21, 1933.—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the two weeks ended October 21, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Prince Ed- ward Island	Nova Sco- tia	New Bruns- wick	Que- bec	On- tario	Mani- toba	Bas- katch- ewan	Al- berta	Brit- ish Co- lumbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis		11	6	1 133 40	143 17	87 25	1 44 8 1	18	78 1 2	514 101
Erysipelas Influenza Lethargic encephalitis Measles		17		8 1 62	25 25 1 26 45	2	1 5 20	2	3 4	14 47 2 102 138
Mumps Paratyphoid fever Pneumonia Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever	******	3	1	9	5 19 5 105	36	6 8 14	2 12	63 12 62	138 5 40 22 409
TrachomaTuberculosis	2	2 8	*	95 147	77 35 7	1 0 5	9 2	4	62 2 35 2	237 208 7
Whooping cough		12	2	183	181	69	82	12	49	59

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended November 4, 1933.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the two weeks ended November 4, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	209 86 3 1 54	Poliomyalitis	200 77 77 100

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—August 1933.—During the month of August 1933 cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Casec
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria and eroup Dysentery Epidemic encephalitis Erysipelas German measles Gonorrhea Influenza Malaria Measles Mumps	5 9 110 190 5 235 7 1, 021 8, 409 12 215 121	Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis. Puerperal fever Scables. Scarlet fever. Syphilis. Tetanus (neonatorum) Tetanus (traumatio) Typhoid fever. Undulant fever (Bact. abort. Bang) Whooping cough	21 100 21 614 267 71 1 20 57 794

JAMAICA

Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended November 4, 1933.—During the 4 weeks ended November 4, 1933, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outside of Kingston, as follows:

Disease	Kingston	Other lo- calities	Disease	Kingston	Other lo- calities
Chicken pox Dysentery Leprosy Poliomyelitis	11 1	15 10 2 1	Puerperal fever	27 10	1 64 65

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—July-September 1933.—During the months of July, August, and September 1933, certain communicable diseases were reported in the Panama Canal Zone and terminal cities as follows:

The state of the s	Ji	aly	Au	gust	Septe	ember
Disease	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Ohicken pox Diphtheria Dysentery (amebic) Leprosy Letharpic encephalitis	16 17 19	1	19 8 28	4	11 8 24 1	
Actargic encephantis Malaria Measles Mumps Preumonia Voliomyelitis	330 39 1	28	256 40 1	7 1 25	204 22 1	2
carlet fever Cuberculosis Cyphoid fever Cyphus fever Whooping cough	4	31	5	23	2 1	2

PUERTO RICO

Notifiable diseases—Four weeks ended November 4, 1933.—During the 4 weeks ended November 4, 1933, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the municipalities of Puerto Rico, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria Dysentery Erysipelas Filariasis Influenza Malaria Measles Mumps Ophthalmia neonatorum	34 70 131 7 3 134 8, 120 65 90 6	Pellagra. Puerperal fever. Ringworm Syphilis. Tetanus. Trachoma. Tuberculosis Typhoid fever. Whooping cough	10 13 4 55 40 40 14 142

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tabless must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases: D, deaths: P. present]

										Week	Week ended-	1			d		18
Place	Apr.	Apr. 30-	May	22		August 1933	1933			Septe	September 1983	983		0	October 1933	1933	Now.
	1933	1933	24, 1923		10	21	10	88	64	0	91	83	30	1	11	22	88
China: Canton	0								I								
Bankow	ОДО	04-04	1		-					-							
Tientsin india	13,4	∞ 4	66-	600	1,540	1,785	2,376	408	316 1.	576							
Bombay Calcutta Chittagong					1	1 1	18	13	1	88	R	121	40	-8	15	п	163
Colong Madras Presidency Madras	0000			276	158 8	307	272	185	274	213	182	917					1
Moulmein Rangoon	ADD	-	8-	2			+										-
Viragopatam Indo-China (see also table below): Pnom-Panh Salgon and Cholon.	0 00			- 0	3											-	11
Antique Province	00															00	80 0
Bohol Province	OQ	22			1								© M		22	000	325
Cebu Province	000		00-	88	**	7 ×	01-	64		91-	04-	100	Mr.	825	904	300	244
VVO Georgenessessessessessessessessesses					0 0 0 0 0		-							00	00		20

1 During the week ended Nov. 11, 1933, cholers was reported in the Philippine Islands as follows: Bohol Province—Clarin 7 cases, 4 deaths; Inabanga, 10 cases, 7 deaths; Mabini, 9 cases, 2 deaths; Ubay, 1 cases, 1 death; Cobu Errovince—Argao, 1 cases, 1 death; Catcar, 4 cases, 3 deaths; Cobu City, 11 cases, 6 deaths; Mahibuyog, 1 death; Makibuyog, 1 case, 1 death Talisay, 1 case, 1 case, 2 deaths; Mahibuyog, 1 death; Makibuyog, 1 death; Mak

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Party and the Property of				1		100					We	Week ended-	-pe					
Place		Apr. 2-20,	Apr. 30 May 27,	May 77,			Y	August 1933	933		Sep	September 1933	1933		00	October 1933	888	Nov.
		198		, K		1933	NO.	1 21	19 26	82	•	16	8	8	-	*	11 28	
Philippine Islands—Continued. Ifolio Province—Boilo.	0			-		-	1				1	1						-
Leyte Province	100		199	-88	1000	-			69.0				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
Occidental Negros Province.					190	40												
Riral Province . Samar Province !	AOOA		168	88	1.0				91	30								
Bangkok Provinces		000	1-	-84	-83													
On vessels: 8.8. Dunans at Madras 8.8. Lauterles at Calcutta 8.8. Mathurs at Calcutta		900		111														
	Y	April 1933	8	M	May 1933		1	June 1933	33		July 1933	2		August 1933	1933	Š	September 1933	r 1933
rince	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	0 21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):	101			=	7	17	1. 70	N. S.	1 8	1								
Cochin-China	000	-1-		0104	200		144	3000	o +0 ++	9 60 10	-00	128	3					00

For the period Sapt. 10 to Oct. 8, 1963, 43 cases of cholers with 28 deaths were reported in Samar Province, Philippine Islands.

Reports incomplete.

PLAGUE

[O indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

							EX.			Week ended-	-pepu					
2	7-28 1881,	Apr. 30 May 27, 1933	7, 28-June 24, 1933	June 26-July 29, 1923		Angu	Angust 1983			Sept	September 1933	888		0	October 1933	1983
	To the second	0, 4			10	12	10	8		•	18	8	8	-	2	H
Argentina: 1 Cordoba Province. San Luis Province. Acres: Fayal.	00 0										1	-				
St. Michaels Beiglan Congo Bollvia. (See table below.) British East Africa (see also table below): Kenny	0A0 C							9	•		•	5				
Tanganyika Uganda Ceylon: Oolombo	DODON SS-		232-	10.00	1	ลล			188	38	88	88	118			
Flague-infected rats China: Manchuria. Dutch East Indias: West Java. Ecuador. (See table below.)	33 0A		878 878 887	77	1 22	88		336				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
Asyat.	0000		101						1 1 1							
Gharbiva	PAC									-	1		1	-		11
-10	D												-		1	11

Including plague in the United States and its possessions.

* For the month of July 1933, 7 cases of plague with 3 deaths were reported in El Mollar, Saita Frovince, Argentina.

* A report dated Oct. 9, 1933, states that from the beginning of the outbreak of plague in Manchuria up to the end of September 1933, 250 cases of pneumonic plague with 109 deaths occurred in the vicinity of Tungliac, 19 deaths from bubonic plague in the Taonan area, and 604 cases with 266 deaths from bubonic plague occurred in the Nungan area.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

					T A					We	Week ended-	1					
Place	Apr. 1923,	Apr. 30- May 27, 1933	May 28-June 24, 1933	June 26-July 29, 1933		Augus	August 1933			Sept	September 1933	823			October 1933	1983	
	1200	- 4				22	10	8		•	16	88	8		2	R	8
Egypt—Continued. Minufys. Minufys.	00	-	•	I									-				
Qena. Luxor	000					10											
Plague-infected rats Plague-infected rats Rawall Territory: Hawail Island—Hamakus						000											
Ingue-injected rate.	000 8,22 7,042 2,042	2, 319 1, 407	1,231	2, 616	1,072	936	2,020	2, 181 1, 163	2, 161 1, 331	2,350	2						
Plague-infected rats Bombay Presidency			.09	2,48	780	266	1,035	1, 591	1, 263	1, 424	1,465	1,872					
Bombay Plague-infected rats Poons	20 0	0.2	16		2 2	97-71	619	878	882	368	877	1, 178	-64	179	-		
Madras Presidency.	DODO	ga-	89-	372 148	116	162	306	283	253 136	130	28.2	273		118			
Plague-infected rata. Indo-China (see also table below): Proun-Penh Balgon and Cholon. Balgon and Cholon.	AD	A 5.5		, uu	2	-		-	64				es	64			
Iraq: Baghdad	00		64	7.					-	1		-			•1		
Libya: Gheran	000												97				

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Place April May June July Au- Septem- Place Place April May June July Rust Ber Ber Place Place April May June July Rust Ber Ber 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 193	Place April May J.	July 1983	-	Septem- ber 1933		April M	fay June 1933	July 1933	
	yrin. Beirut. Zion of South Arrion: Orange Free State Sign of South Arrion: Orange Free State Sign Benito County—Plague-infected ground squirrela Whittier D		-	61	7				

* Imported.

8 57 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa from Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, 1933. Antiplague measures have been taken.

Incomplete reports.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS PEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX

C indicates cases: D. deaths: P. pre

						4	13			We	Week ended-	1	*				
Place	Apr. 2-	Apr. 30- May 28- June 25- May 27, June 24, July 29, 1933 1933	May 28- June 24, 1933	June 25- July 29, 1933		August 1933	1933		-	Septem	September 1933			Oct	October 1933	8	Z
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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

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. For two weeks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

[O indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

							135	4	1	-	Week ended	pep	1						
Place	P-20 1923	May 27.	Me 24	1	2	July 1933	1			August 1933	1933	1	1	Septe	September 1933	833	-	October 1930	r 1988
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Oran Department Basittoland. (See table below.) Bolivia. (See table below.) British East Africa: Uganda. Bulgaria.					- 6-		-			nn	-1	64	69	09 -	20	81-			
Antofagusta. Santiago. Valparako. China:		181	-8-	2	3-	216	a*	8.	392		g ∞	2 0	220	25 œ	8 =	218	129	•	
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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

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12 cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths were reported in Novo Exu, Pernambuco State, Brazil, during the month of June 1933.

* Included 1 suspected death.

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